

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CHINA"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Kobe and Yokohama, on **THURSDAY, the 16th. June, at 3 P.M.**, taking Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Route, to Havana, Trinidad, and South America, and to ports in Mexico. Connecting Steamers, by the Company, to all ports of the world.

Through Passengers Tickets named to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fare granted as follows:—	
To San Francisco.....	\$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months.....	393.75
To Liverpool.....	325.00
To London.....	330.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.	

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, to embark at San Francisco for China or Japan, (on *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUE
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA.

ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK
SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE

*N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bt
of Lading for the principal places
RUSSIA.*

ON WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of July 1890, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "BRAUNSCHWEIG," Captain A. Meier, will

MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO
will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon
Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m.

Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on July, (Parcels are not to be sent on Board they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.

Agents.
Honolulu, 9th June 1880.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM

SHIP COMPANY.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, A
EUROPE;
VIA
THE OCEAN AND RAILWAYS

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"BELGIC"
will be despatched for San Francisco.

Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 8th July,
1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked with address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day before sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows :—
To San Francisco.....\$125.
To San Francisco and return, } 303.

To Liverpool	325.
To London.....	330.
To other European Points at proportionate rates	

rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
shipped to Ports beyond San Francisco to

United States, should be sent to the Customs Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN

[3] Hongkong, 16th June, 1890. Agent.

Informations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS.

AERATED WATES.
Our Plant comprises the latest improvements, and is one of the most complete and efficient ever shipped from England.
The Purity of the water is certified by analysis. The construction of the machinery and system of manufacture in the force ensures cleanliness and absence of all contamination in the finished waters.
The quality of the Soda Water is equal to that of the best English makers.
The Flavour of the spruced waters is equal to any produced in England or abroad.

DAKIN'S AERATED Sarsaparilla

Our make of this popular beverage is not merely a flavoured water, but is prepared with an extract of Sarsaparilla root manufactured in our own laboratory.
Price, 50 cents per dozen.
(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 14th June, 1890.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATES.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY is replete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water-supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying up with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.
The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.
Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST-PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship for Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.
Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."
And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—
PURE AERATED WATES
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.
A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

BIRTH.

At No. 4, Blue Buildings, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. E. M. HYNDMAN, of a son.

DEATH.

At Genoa, on June 17th, J. H. SMITH, of Messrs. Blackhead & Co., Hongkong, aged 49 years.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1890.

It is always a risky business to indulge in prophecy when you don't know for certain. On the 13th inst. our well-informed evening contemporary, in the course of an editorial on the impending changes in the personnel of the Hongkong Police Force, indulged in the following confident observations:—

There is little doubt that the next Captain Superintendent will be a military man, in which case of course the post of a military assistant would be more than ever unnecessary. There are some objections to the head of the police being a military officer, but if he is supported by an Assistant who has a large experience of police duties, many of the objections are removed, and there would not be much risk of the military element being overdone.

What the *China Mail* JEREMIAH wanted to make out was that Major-General Gordon was to be the next Captain Superintendent of Police, and the self-same to the "Assistant who has a large experience of police duties" was a special *how-low* at the feet of Mr. Assistant Superintendent Horspool. Alas for the mutability of human hopes and of prophecies indulged in by missionary saints. Our contemporary, in plain terms, was "chancing" its very long arm, but it did not reach quite far enough. The life had superficially the appearance of a probable truth, but it did not penetrate far below the surface. Since the advent of Governor DES VŒUX there has never been the slightest prospect of a military officer being placed in permanent command of the Hongkong Police, even assuming that there was a probability of the position becoming vacant, which is not the case. Major DEMPSTER and Major-General Gordon have both held the acting appointment during Capt. DEANE's absence, but they

would never have done so had Mr. Horspool, at that time received his promotion as Deputy Superintendent. The last named gentleman had on several occasions acted as Chief of the Police to the satisfaction both of the Government and the community, and it was only the contemptible snobbery of that ultra-cad, Sir GEORGE BOWEN, that prevented him years ago from receiving the position to which, by his long and meritorious services, he was fairly entitled. He will get his reward now.

We have said that there is no likelihood of the post of Captain Superintendent becoming vacant for years to come, and that is the absolute truth. Mr. W. M. DEANE, we are glad to know, is in better health than he has enjoyed for a long time past, and so far as we can ascertain he has no intention of resigning the position he has so ably filled since October, 1886. Mr. DEANE is at present acting as Colonial Secretary, but as Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX, according to late advices from England, intends returning to Hongkong almost immediately, Mr. FLEMING will shortly resume his proper duties and Mr. DEANE will return to his bureau at the Central Station. But in the meantime the *China Mail's* prophecy receives a terrific shock, as it is currently reported, and on the best authority, that Mr. HORSPOOL will very shortly be appointed Acting Chief of the Police, Major-General GORDON returning to his duties as Superintendent of Victoria, Gaol. And this is a sensible arrangement that will give general satisfaction.

It is further reported that the abolition of the post of Adjutant to the Police has been postponed. This, if true, is not so satisfactory. The report is that Major DEMPSTER petitioned the Secretary of State that he be permitted to retain the Adjutancy of the Police for another two years; that his Excellency the Administrator, notwithstanding the pronounced opinions of Governor DES VŒUX on this subject and his own statements to the Legislative Council a fortnight ago, strongly supported the petition; and that Lord KNUTSON has wired out instructions granting the prayer of the petition. These statements are too circumstantial to be very far from the truth, but before dealing critically with what smacks uncommonly like one of the old-fashioned jobs of the MARSH and BOWEN regimes, we prefer waiting until one of the unofficial members elicits some definite information at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. THOMAS, the manager of the New Peak Hotel, intends to "spread" himself to-morrow night. For full details we refer our readers to the notice in our advertising columns.

TO DAY being Accession Day, the *Victor Enquirer Mercury* hung out a string of flags in the rain, to remind the world of the fact that 52 years ago Vicky Regina got a good billit.

An Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, to-morrow evening, at 5 for 5.30 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

STANLEY'S Opera Company performed "Les Cloches de Corneville" to a rather thin house at the Theatre Royal last night. Taken all round the show was a very fair one. This evening the Company will re-produce the burlesque "I'lla Rookh," which is one of their best efforts.

THE tremendous rains which have prevailed during the last forty-eight hours have, fortunately, done comparatively little damage. A portion of the work of the Naval Hospital gave way last night, although it had only been put up after the floods in May last year. A junk or two has been overtaken by the gusts accompanying the squalls, but no lives have been lost.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—
March "The Standard Bearer" (Farbach).
Waltz "The Blue Bird" (Strauss).
Polka "See me dance" (Schubert).
Gigue "The Standard Bearer" (Farbach).
Kobler.

It is a curious fact says a writer in the *London Dispatch*, that, though the sugar plant has been so extensively cultivated over the world, nobody till this year has ever been known to get the black cane of the Naval Hospital gave way last night, although it had only been put up after the floods in May last year. A junk or two has been overtaken by the gusts accompanying the squalls, but no lives have been lost.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Press* has discovered what is styled an "interesting industry in Tonkin," and he devotes half a column to describing how the natives make paper, a trade that has been in full swing in that country from time immemorial. This writer says the process employed shows "considerable ingenuity combined with great patience," and then he tells us how the Tonquinese make paper on the shores of the Grand Lac, near Hanoi, from the fibrous bark of a tree indigenous to Tonquin, but not barked in that particular neighbourhood. It is hardly necessary to say that the process of paper-making in Tonkin is exactly the same as it is in China, and elsewhere in the East where European machinery has not been introduced. This enterprising correspondent has made another wonderful discovery—namely, that the elephant is a "noisy beast," which is held in great honour in Indo-China. And so is the jackass.

THE Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s new steamer *Hongkong*, specially constructed by Messrs. Raney and Ferguson, of Leith, for the Hongkong-Macao route, arrived in port this afternoon, and on proceeded to the Cosmopolitan Dock to undergo a general overhaul before being put in active service. She will probably commence running about the middle of next week.

ANOTHER wayward "bo" was "docked" before Mr. Robinson this morning at the instance of Captain Sankey, and charged with the theft of a couple of gold watches and some etceteras. Detective Sergeant Haddon succeeded in running the youth to earth after a determined hunt. His War-him demanded the case pending the settlement of a suit in the Summary Court wherein the plaintiff in this case is sued by the defendant for about \$17—alleged balance of wages due.

A FEW weeks ago Tung San Ki, a general merchant, finding himself in financial difficulties, compounded with his creditors, who agreed to accept twenty-five cents in the dollar. Accordingly, a few days ago, he went to his largest creditor, the Nam Hoi Bank, and handed the amount due in accordance with the terms of the deed of composition. This amount, however, the banker refused to accept, much to the annoyance of the hard-up trader, who at once engaged with his importunate creditor in a sharp passage of high words. From words the belligerents quickly went to blows, and the result was that they found themselves in the Police Court this morning before Mr. Robinson. Mr. Webster acted for the complainant, Tung San Ki, who was charged with assault on a common carrier, and was sent to prison for five days, and the pugilist's banker to pay a fine of five dollars, and enter into his own recognisances of \$50 to be of very good behaviour for exactly six weeks.

News comes from St. Petersburg that Merv has been completely Russianised. When it was first occupied by the forces of the Czar the four Khans over the four tribes of the place were retained in authority. Now the four Khans have been dismissed in consequence of the investigation of a Special Commission now on the spot, and Russian officers are to take their places at the head of the tribal administration for the Merv-Turcomans. Russia never puts up for a long time with subject princes and chiefs. Bokhara is quite sure to be fully Russianised on the first opportunity, and Khiva must follow suit. Tchekend and Kokhand, with many minor princely allies, were Russianised completely at once. Information about Russia's proceedings in Central Asia is constantly reaching our large Indian feudatories, and it is making them more loyal than they have ever been to the Queen Empress. The King of Korea should make use of these facts in his Court Diary for reference in case the exigencies of the times should, at some future date, make it expedient that reference be made to historical facts. The Tsar does it. The Queen-Empress does it. They all do it.

THE "Rose, Shamrock and Thistle" kept by Israel Weinberg, a German Jew, was the scene of a free fight last Monday evening in which 12 "chuckers-out," "bosses" and ladies (?) appear to have become mixed up considerably. P.C. 64, who happened to be in the neighbourhood at the time, summoned the Israelites for keeping a disorderly house, and had the whole crowd up at the Police Court this morning, when pretty M's Bowler and her brother made their solemn bow before Mr. Robinson. Mr. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, appeared for the defence. In giving their evidence, the defendant's son and daughter insinuated that the reason why the constable brought the charge against their father was because they had refused to give him a drink last Saturday evening. They, however, admitted that there had been a row in their bar, and that the constable appeared on the scene just as soon as order was fairly restored. His worship remanded the case in order that the evidence of the "chuckers-out," an Austrian and a Spaniard, might be taken.

THE latest news from the East, says the *Times* of May 6th, tends to show that the influence of Japan in Korea is increasing. Hitherto the Foreign Adviser to the King has always been selected and appointed by Li Hung-chang, but the new appointment in place of Mr. Denny has been General G. W. LeGendre, a naturalized American, and, after serving in the civil war, was appointed United States Consul at Amoy. While here he devoted special study to Formosa and its aborigines, and when, in 1874, a Japanese expedition was dispatched to that island to punish the Bhotans of the east coast for the murder of the crew of a shipwrecked Lochoonian junk, he entered the Japanese service as adviser to General Saigo, the commander-in-chief. After the expedition he became adviser to the Japanese Government, and is the only foreigner in that country who ever held Cabinet rank in its service. For many years past he has been living in retirement in Tokio, and his appointment to Korea appears to be regarded as a diplomatic triumph for Japan. He is also stated as having exemplified the growing influence of the latter in the peninsula, and vacancies in the Korean Customs' service are now being steadily filled from Japan, and not, as of old, from China. Meantime Yuan, the famous Chinese resident, remains at his post in Seoul, in spite of Korean protests against his retention.

THE numerous friends of Mr. J. H. Smith, for many years senior partner in the well known local firm of Blackhead & Co., will regret to hear that he died at Genoa, after a long illness, on Tuesday the 17th inst., a telegram to that effect having been received from Hamburg this morning. Mr. Blackhead & Co. had a long and Hongkong resident, and it is not too much to say that a bigger-hearted man, or one who was more widely and deservedly popular, has never been associated with the colony. Energetic and far-seeing, his successes in business enterprises became proverbial, and the firm of Blackhead & Co. to a great extent owes its present leading position to his active management. He was the first to start building the small steamers and steam-launches for which Hongkong has of late years become so famous, a large number of which were turned out under his personal supervision. Mr. J. H. Smith took a great deal of interest in racing, and for several years no colours were more popular at Wong-nai-chong than the "white jacket, blue sash and cap" of the confederacy who raced under the nom de guerre of Mr. "Jay" and although no important victories were ever achieved, Trust finished second to Mr. Buxey's "Fun" for the Derby of 1885, winning the Jockey Cup the same afternoon, and the Scurry Stakes the following day, and last year, with Mr. Reynell in the saddle, lost missed the German Cup won by Mr. Humphreys' "Vigilant." About three years ago Mr. Smith went to Germany, where he was unfortunately gassed, and believing that the climate of Hongkong would suit him better he returned here at the end of last year, looking but a shadow of his former self. His strength gradually failing, he was recommended to try another "trip to Europe," and left in the German "mail steamer" *Bayern* on May 7th. He only lived to reach Genoa, where, as above stated, he died last Tuesday, his wife and Mr. H. Druce of this colony being with him at the last. Deceased was only 49 years of age.

THERE will be a game of Polo at Causeway Bay, at 5.45 p.m., to-morrow.

CHINESE rate-payers are wondering what the title of the Water Authority, who is to make his debut under the provisions of the new Water Bill, will be. Some of them suppose it may be *Shui-kwai*, but we hardly think so. It would scarcely be sufficiently decorous. *Shui-wong* (water king) is much nearer the mark.

The *Times* has been the first to "let the cat out" about our long-lost *Redpole*, expected on this Station since March. It says:—"The officers of the gunboat *Redpole* have arrived at Colombo from Bombay, and report a somewhat exciting experience. The *Redpole*, a new gunboat of 805 tons and 1,200-horse power, was built at Pembroke, and is commanded by Lieutenant and Commander Frederick H. P. W. Freeman, with a complement of 75 all told. She left Plymouth on the 10th of January last to relieve the *Merlin* on the China station, but on reaching Aden she was instructed to await the arrival of the *Calliope* from Zanzibar, in orders. When the *Calliope* arrived, sealed orders were handed over from Admiral Fremantle, and the Persian Gulf was evidently the destination of the *Redpole*, her orders being to augment the squadron there, with the object of stopping the construction of a fort which the Turks were reported to be building at the junction of the Euphrates and Karun rivers, the latter of which has just been opened up for navigation by treaty. The object of this diversion from their route to China was not, however, known on board the *Redpole* until she reached Bushra, where she met two other British vessels, the *Sphinx* and the *Griffin*. The three proceeded together and anchored at a place called Fao, at the junction of the two rivers already mentioned. It will be remembered that the *Redpole* was the instrumentality of Sir H. Drummond Wolff that the Karun river was recently opened for trade, and the idea of the Turks in building a fort at Fao was presumably to prevent shipping from going up the river, thus getting a hold of the commerce by being enabled to levy import duties. The day after the arrival, Captain Boldero, of the *Sphinx*, and Captain Bland, of the *Griffin*, took a steam cutter and another boat in tow for the purpose of inspecting Fort Fao. As they approached they were deliberately fired upon by the Turkish soldiers in the fort, without the slightest provocation, and they at once returned to their ships. The ships had been ordered to wait until the expiration of five days of the *Sphinx* and the *Griffin* went up to Bussorah, so as to be nearer the Turkish headquarters, leaving the *Redpole* at Fao. When the five days—the proper quarantine period—were up, the officers and men of the *Redpole*, *Sphinx*, and *Griffin* returned from Bussorah with an order from the Sultan at Constantinople that they were to be allowed to inspect the fort, and they were followed by a Turkish gunboat bringing a number of officers to hold a court-martial on the officers in command of the fort who had fired upon the British ships. The judgment of the court-martial did not transpire, but it is believed the offending officer, a lieutenant, has been severely punished. An apology was tendered, and the Sultan, it is reported personally ordered the court-martial.

BARRADAS RENDITED.

We have reliable authority for stating that a telegram was received from Manila this morning, announcing that Barradas, the absconder from the Hongkong Money Order office, had been duly handed over by the Spanish authorities to Inspector Stanton and Detective Sergeant Maciver. He will be brought over here by the next steamer leaving Manila.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. Wile, Acting Puisne Judge.)

INTERESTING TO BROKERS.

In the case of J. M. Castro Basto v. H. A. Shire, in which plaintiff claimed \$437.50, difference on shares, the learned Judge, in his lordship delivered the following judgment:—"This is an action on a contract for the sale and purchase of certain shares. Plaintiff was the broker for the vendor, and defendant was the broker for the purchaser, and both signed 'for the concerned.' A preliminary objection was taken by the defendant's solicitor, Mr. Hastings, that it was apparent on the face of the contract that plaintiff was acting as broker, and not as principal, and therefore was not the proper party to sue. Mr. Wilkinson, on the other hand, contended that in accordance with the custom in Hongkong, brokers who signed 'for the concerned' considered themselves liable, and therefore had a right to sue. Even if Mr. Wilkinson's first proposition were right—which I take it for the purposes of this case, it is not necessary to say—I do not see that he has a right to sue. The case is dismissed, with costs."

TRADESMEN'S DEBTS.

E. B. Wolf was sued by Mr. Robert Lang for \$747 for goods supplied. Defendant did not appear.
He was also sued by Mr. J. Rossette for \$65, due in the same way, and by Mr. D. Kennedy for \$135, for milk.
Judgment was given for each amount.

THE "BUST-UP" BROKER.

(Air—'Won't you buy my pretty flowers!')

Underneath the sunlight's glitter,
Stands a wily "bust-up" swell,
Heedless of the memories bitter,
Of the Stocks that rose and fell.
How his little heart is throbbing,
Yearning for the days of yore,
Still he cries with fearful sobbing,
"Won't you buy some Selangor?"
There are many sad and weary
In this town so full of snare,
Crying every hour so dreary,
"Won't you buy some Sugar shares?"
Ever coming, ever going,
The speculators hurry by,
Heedless of the sad tears flowing
From our broker's wistful eye.
Home the bankrupts' clear, unheeding
Through their victims' fume and rage,
Still he cries in piteous pleading,
"Won't you buy some Charbonnage?"
There are many sad, etc.

THE BORNEO HOTEL AND STORES COMPANY, LIMITED.

The first ordinary yearly meeting of this Company was held at the offices of the China Borneo Company, Limited, Sandakan, on Saturday the 31st May, when there were present:—
Messrs. E. E. Abrahamson (Chairman), A. H. Mitchellson, W. Rigby (Directors), W. G. Darby, H. B. Dunlop, J. H. Walker, F. Bayley, E. N. M. Ashness, P. F. J. Marcus, Chan Teo Pen, and Cecil Fabris (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice calling the meeting, the Chairman said that no doubt all present had received and read the report and accounts, but before moving their adoption he would be glad to answer any questions.

No questions being asked, the Chairman moved, "That the report and accounts bearing date of 22nd May be adopted." Dr. J. H. Walker seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. E. N. M. Ashness proposed the re-election of Messrs. E. E. Abrahamson and W. Rigby as directors. This was seconded by Mr. F. Bayley and carried.

It was proposed by Dr. J. H. Walker and seconded by Mr. P. F. J. Marcus, that the appointment of Mr. H. B. Dunlop as auditor be confirmed, which was carried unanimously.

Dr. J. H. Walker proposed a vote of thanks to the Directors, which was seconded by Mr. W. G. Darby and carried by acclamation.

The Chairman said that that concluded the business of the meeting, and announced that the dividend warrants would be ready for distribution on June 5th.

SHANGHAI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, 10th June, 1890.
Business still continues very slack here and affairs generally have been so slow that there has really been nothing worth writing about. Sir J. H. Walker returned on Saturday last, and since then he has had two meetings on the vessel, the first question and the withdrawal of the China Merchants' steamer *Kiangkwan* from the Hongkong-Canton line. So far as I can gather these meetings have not removed the difficulties, and as Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have put the Indo-China Co.'s steamer *Kowshing* on the line between here and Ningpo a settlement seems as far off as ever.

The rumour you published the other day that the China Merchants Co. had agreed to withdraw the *Kiangkwan* from the Canton river was quite inaccurate. An offer of \$5,000 to take the ship off the line was never made, and it would not have been entertained had it been made. The *Kiangkwan* will only be withdrawn to be replaced by a more suitable vessel, and not till then.

It is reported here, and I believe on good grounds, that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. are considering the advisability of running a steamer with the *Kiangkwan* on the Canton river. As they have a spare boat it is likely enough this course will be adopted.

I hear that the Chinese officials up North are making serious trouble about our new Steamboat Company, it being well known that most of the shares are held by officials, and it is openly stated that Mr. Bracie Clarke's position in the Company is merely that of managing shipping clerk. If the fight lasts the Company is almost certain to "bust."

As we are in our dead season, racing matters create very little interest. The St. Ledger is occasionally talked about, but the general impression amongst "sports" is that Hero will prove an effective obstruction to much betting or excitement in connection with the great race of our Winter Meeting. Mr. Sassoon has been weeding out his huge collection of "cracks," and is retaining only Zephyr, Hero, Fontenay, El Dorado, Euxine, and several other reputed "cracks," in addition to three or four kept-over griffins. This has reduced the levitation stable to about twenty ponies, but of course the empty stalls can easily be re-filled when the mobs of Autumn griffins arrive from the North.

The tea prospects at Hankow, according to latest reports, are not very encouraging. Considering the miserable freights now offering to London it is really marvellous how the ocean-going tea steamers manage to clear their expenses.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

SANDAKAN, 1st June, 1890.
The new Club has been ready for occupation in six or eight months; operations on the site have commenced.
Planting operations have commenced in the Melapi estate; and a few thousand plants have already been planted out on Batu Puti estate which appear to be doing remarkably well.
Mr. C. M. D. Stewart, sub-commandant, accompanied by Mr. G. Ormsby, left for Silam per steamer *Banjermassin* on May 10th. Mr. Stewart takes over charge of Darvel Bay till further orders, with Mr. Ormsby as assistant.
Messrs. Van Son and Clutterbuck, who have been spending some days up the Segalind, have bagged a tusk of 59 inches of ivory. Mr. Van Son is an experienced sportsman and has killed quantities of large game both in Java and Borneo.
Mr. E. P. Guerit, who some seven years since was Assistant Resident in Kudat, and who left in 1884, has again entered the Company's service, and will take charge of Labuan. Mr. F. G. Callaghan being about to proceed to England on six months' leave of absence.

Two large gangs of coolies recently deserted from Mr. Van der Hoeven's estate on the Labuk. Mr. Dunlop and Mr. Hastings have been sent in pursuit of one gang, which has made for the interior, and we hear that thirty other runaways have since been captured in Labuan and sent back to their employer.
The tobacco estates at Segannan and Labadatu are in vigorous preparation for the operations of 1890, and the fields have been cleared for the reception of the tobacco seed. So far, all weather indications point to a successful season, which is certainly greatly to be desired after the abnormally wet year experienced in 1889.

It is satisfactory to observe that the superior quality of North Borneo sugar is attracting the notice of experts. A consignment of selected tops was sent last year to a large plantation in Java, and his Excellency the Governor is now collecting samples of local canes for transmission to Manilla at the request of the Governor of that Colony.

We hear from a Labuan correspondent that an experienced planter has been employed by some Singapore gentlemen to report on large concessions of land that they recently purchased from the Sultan of Brunai. It is unfortunate that the concessionaires should have paid for the land before they saw it or took steps to have it explored, because it turns out that on the Inanam, Mengatal, and other "independent" rivers visited by this expert, there are not five hundred acres fit for tobacco cultivation, a view fully corroborated by all official reports on these rivers.
We have much regret in announcing the death of Mr. E. Muller, of the Darvel Bay Company's estates. Mr. Muller died at Selim Bukan estate on the 15th March last. Mr. Muller was an old resident of British North Borneo, having arrived here in October, 1885, with the pioneer tobacco planter, Mr. A. McD. Gibson, and was assistant manager on the Sun, Laban, estates of the Chinese Sabah Company. He afterwards held an appointment with the Darvel Bay Company. Mr. Muller had been in poor health for some time past, and his death was not altogether unexpected.
Laurels have their little complaints as well as mortals. During the last six months the *Boilers*, the *launces Thistle*, *Melapi*, *Jelaput*, and *Maria* have narrowly escaped

explosion and were badly "burned." It is time a special Government engineer was appointed who would examine each engine driver before he is allowed to drive a launch. Now that the Government are obtaining a triple expansion steamer, a European Government engineer will probably be engaged; the fees from survey would help to pay his salary and we should have the advantage of an independent Government engineer-surveyor.—*Herald.*

DYER ON THE JOB.

A MODERN CITY OF THE PLAIN.

It may interest some of our readers to see what Mr. Alfred S. Dyer wrote to *The Christian* respecting his late visit to Shanghai. Dyer is the notorious social purity scandal-monger who has for some months past been turning everything upside down in India upon the plea that it became his duty as a follower of the lowly Nazarene to expose "the awful state of affairs existing under the British India Sodomite Government." He published last year a series of articles in the *Sentinel*, which simply revelled in social purity filth, exceeding in grossness all the obscene literature that has ever yet disgraced modern journalism.
Our Shanghai morning contemporary comes in for a perfect tirade of abuse at the hands of the saintly Dyer, and we shall read with interest the retort courteous of the *N. C. Daily News*. The Municipality of the Model Settlement also receives abusive treatment at the hands of this offensive fanatic and the obscene "rag" he represents, but we don't suppose it will hurt them very much. However, here is what this latest regenerator of mankind has to say to the readers of *The Christian* sent Shanghai:—

A BRITISH SETTLEMENT.

By Alfred S. Dyer.

Three weeks just spent in investigation in Shanghai has deepened my impression of the importance of the Christian public of Great Britain having more information of what takes place in distant British settlements. The importance of such information is accentuated where a British community is in contact with, and in full view of, a great heathen people, to whom the home Churches, with zeal and self-sacrifice, are sending forth the glorious message of the Gospel.

The foreign settlement of Shanghai, initiated by British treaty, is locally termed the "model settlement," and is regarded as presenting to the Chinese Government and people an almost perfect illustration and masterpiece of Western Christian civilisation. This "model settlement," covering a space no larger than an ordinary English country town, contains 1060 licensed opium shops, several of which are capable of accommodating from 500 to 1000 persons. Adjacent to the opium shops are dens of moral leprosy. The latter places are as many in number as the opium shops, and in some cases the inmates of some of them are cared for by the municipality, including little girls of fifteen years of age. If the last fact should be denied, I will give the names of girl-victims and the names of the municipal doctors by whom they have been surgically violated. For the security of other sickened men, the municipal council of the "model settlement" cause a photograph of each registered girl to be attached to her card. The card is signed by a municipal doctor, and is practically an authorisation or licence to sin.

The houses in which these Chinese slaves of European villians reside are, many of them, open and public, and in some cases the whole side of a main street is occupied by them. In the Chinese city of Shanghai, which is, of course, beyond the limits and power of the British municipality, not one such den of infamy is publicly known. Sometimes carried out, and sometimes not, according to the character of the local administrator, Chinese law is severe upon the keepers and owners of houses used for immoral purposes. The owners are liable to from 80 to 100 blows with the bamboo, and to banishment for two or three years, and to forfeiture of the house. The punishment for the keepers of such a house is different in kind, but equally deterrent. He may be sentenced to 100 bamboo blows, and three months with a large board fastened round his neck, with his crime and sentence inscribed thereon, and ultimately to banishment to 3000 li (1000 miles) distant. If similar penalties were enforced in the "model settlement," a large proportion of its leading men would be in prison, or would leave China for the country's good.

The small professing Christian community at Shanghai has not escaped the blight which such wickedness as has been described above necessarily engenders. But there is a Church within the Churches—a select few whose hearts are stirred within them as they behold the place of their habitation given over to abominations. Two years ago a few of these faithful men (supported by the prayers of some noble women), made a protest in the annual ratepayers' meeting, by whom the municipal council is elected. They were voted down. A fortnight ago the protest was bravely but ineffectually renewed. The resolutions then moved illustrate the illegality as well as the high-handed wickedness of the proceedings against which the protest was directed. The first resolution, that whereas the toleration and regulation of vice "are opposed alike to the principles of British and American common law, and to the law of God," and whereas "it becomes the citizens of Great Britain and America in individual and corporate action to respect and not to violate the laws of the countries to which they belong, and under whose protection, practically and ultimately, they are residing in this settlement," and whereas the keeping of bad houses "is an infraction of the laws of God," which authorisation is granted by the representative of the Emperor of China) to build within this settlement houses or shops for the occupation of Chinese, or to lease or let the same," therefore "resolved that the Municipal Council be, and is hereby, instructed to discontinue at once the toleration and regulation of prostitution, and to treat brothel-keeping as an unlawful occupation, convicted and condemned by the Christian religion, by all Chinese codes of morality, and by the jurisprudence of Great Britain and America, and as a dishonourable violation of a covenant with Chinese Imperial authority." The second resolution, that "whereas the largely increasing opium traffic in the settlement is destructive to the welfare of the community, it should be to produce the most serious moral and material results, and is prejudicial to foreign interests in China; therefore, resolved that the Municipal Council be, and is hereby, instructed to put an end to this traffic in the settlement, and to prohibit all opium shops and places for the sale of opium."

The answer of the Municipal Council to the incriminating charges of the resolutions, and especially of the first, was silence. The chairman of the council deprecated discussion, and so far as his side was concerned, there was none in the meeting. Nothing suits evil-doing better than silence and darkness.
The moral level of the "model settlement" was illustrated by the editor of the *Shanghai North China Daily News* on the day preceding the ratepayers' gathering, in an article in which the case of silence was given. Of the resolutions he said:—"They are both evidently the work of

attempt to advertise the superior morality of certain individuals. The men who put their names to these resolutions must know that these cosmopolitan settlements are not governed by the principles of British and American common law and the law of God, but by certain regulations and by-laws framed for the purpose and agreed to by the chief powers of the settlements.

The shames and contemptuous reference to Shanghai's representative newspaper to the law of God and the laws of Great Britain, and America is scarcely accurate. No doubt the "moral settlement" is not governed by the law of God so far as the will of the municipality is concerned; but God is not so easily bowed out of any place, however "moral." In regard to human enactments, under the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts and various orders of the Queen in Council, British subjects anywhere are amenable to British law.

Seeing that the settlement at Shanghai exists as the result of a British treaty, seeing that British law is administered at Shanghai at British expense, and seeing that British ships of war, maintained by British taxpayers, are sent to Shanghai for its defence, British Christians in the home land, and pre-eminently Christian jurists and statesmen, may usefully consider and inquire, on many grounds, how far British subjects at Shanghai are warranted in combining or conspiring to violate the principles of British law. Our Christian brethren in America may advantageously pursue a similar line of inquiry with reference to their countrymen.

For the sake and in the eternal interest of China's millions, and in support of the faithful few in Shanghai who pray to God day and night for the removal of the legation and the people of God in the home countries arise and stop the plague by trusting themselves between the dead and the living.

*The resolutions were moved and seconded respectively by Mr. Samuel Hye, now and for many years past the representative in Shanghai of the Foreign Bible Society. Rev. G. F. Fitch, of the Am. Free Mission, and Editor of the Chinese Recorder; Rev. J. H. Farnham, thirty years a missionary in China; and Rev. H. C. Hodge, Chaplain of the Episcopal Cathedral, Shanghai.

THE ADMINISTRATOR'S VISIT TO THE VICEROY.

The *Regimental News* for May contains the following interesting sketch:—On the 27th inst. Mr. F. Fleming, C.M.G., the Officer Administering the Hongkong Government, paid an official visit to his Excellency the Viceroy of Canton, of which the following is a brief account: On arrival at the house of H. B. M's Consul, Mr. Atabaster, we found invitations to dine with the Viceroy awaiting us. Each invitation was written on a large red form about 2 inches in length and 12 inches broad. Above one column were printed Chinese characters, and below the column were printed English characters. The Chinese characters were the names of the Viceroy, his title, and the names of the guests. The English characters were the names of the guests, and the names of the Viceroy, his title, and the names of the guests.

Down the second column was written the actual invitation in Chinese characters, while across the third column was the English interpretation of it. After despatching our cards we got into huge unwieldy official chairs, and preceded by a guard of Chinese warriors clad in brown hollud uniforms, each having a white circle on his back and chest showing the number of his regiment—1st Battalion Imperial Cantonese Fencibles—wended onward lanes that do duty in Canton for streets, to the yamen or palace of the Viceroy. This journey lasted quite an hour, for it was exceedingly difficult to get the heavy chairs round the innumerable corners that had to be turned en route. Close by the palace we were turned by a salute fired from somewhat antiquated ordnance at only a few yards distance, a compliment hardly to be expected in the midst of a crowded city. A Chinese guard of honour lined both sides of the road from this point to the palace, and it was with some surprise that one heard the command "present arms," given in excellent English. The "present arms" was smartly performed and was exactly similar to our own. Introduction to the Viceroy then took place with a good lot of bowing and formalities on both sides. The Viceroy is a most genial, hearty, and pleasant looking old gentleman, to whom a long grey beard and moustache give quite a venerable air. As his Excellency the Governor had decided not to wear uniform the Viceroy did not appear in full dress, but wore a long dark green coat with no ornaments whatever. His staff consisted of about 20 military officers smartly dressed in long embroidered grass-green coats, wearing official hats, and carrying swords. The Viceroy was entirely English, and quite at ease in the colour; the remainder of his retinue were interpreters or minor officials clad in long blue robes. Dinner was served on a table covered with a red cloth, and before each guest was a large yellow embroidered napkin. The dining room was enclosed on three sides only, and through the space where the fourth wall should have been we looked out on a large garden, the main features of which were a rockery and a miniature pond. Dinner, out of compliment to his Excellency, was entirely English, and quite the best meal I have tasted out of England. Half the cooks and a large quantity of the silver plate belonging to the European community had been requisitioned for the occasion, which perhaps may account for it. Etiquette demanded that we should partake of each of the 25 courses, and drink freely every time the Viceroy proposed to do so. This he did with laudable regularity until human nature fairly succumbed, and the genial old gentleman lay back in his chair as if he could eat and drink no more. Meanwhile his two little grandchildren had been foraging round, occasionally receiving a piece of asparagus or other dainty morsel from their grandfather, and those two young lads had been having a regular field day with our head gear. The tall hats of his Excellency and the private secretary afforded them infinite amusement, and those guileless infants rubbed the silk the wrong way with fennelish joy. Anguish was depicted on the classic brow of the private secretary as he looked on in silent impotence, although it was somewhat of a consolation to know the hat was borrowed—his own having been carried out to sea the day their Royal Highnesses landed in Hongkong. After stolidly consuming food and drink for two hours and a half we bade au revoir to our genial host, who promised to return the visit on the following day. As a gunboat could not be sent up to Canton, the Commodore very courteously despatched a guard of marines by ordinary boat, who doubled in at one gate of the compound as the Viceroy entered from the opposite side. The poor bugler indeed was so pumped with his tin that his salute was full of variation, but he made up for this by a magnificent salute on the Viceroy's departure. His Excellency the Viceroy was immensely well pleased with this guard. The Viceroy was carried in a large official chair, over which was held a huge umbrella about 20 feet high. On each side of him were officers mounted. The guard took port on each side of the road up to the Consulate in a smart and soldierlike way—that eloquently told of foreign drill and supervision, though we understand that all foreign instructors have now been dispensed with in the land forces. Tiffin at the Consulate was chiefly marked by the number of glasses of liquor imbibed in so short a time. We were quite sorry when he rose to go, and hope we may some day meet with him again.

Our stay in Canton was a most pleasant one and was marked throughout by that hearty welcome and hospitality that one must come to the East to find.

A CURIOUS PROPHECY.

In August, 1857, the Bavarian *Allgemeine Zeitung* printed a remarkable prophecy, which had been made by an old hermit many years before.

In the rise of Napoleon III was clearly outlined, as were also the Austro-Prussian and Franco-Prussian wars and the Commune of Paris. He told how the death of Pope Pius would occur in 1876 or 1877, and how it would be followed by a Russo-Turkish war, being but slightly wrong in either prediction.

He said that Germany would have three Emperors in one year before the end of the century, which was verified to the letter. He missed it once, at least, in the number of United States Presidents that were to die by assassination, which was remarkably close, to say the least.

He said that when the twentieth century opened, Manhattan Island and the whole of New York city would be submerged in the waters of the Hudson, East river and the bay; Cuba will break in two, and the west half and the city of Havana find a watery resting place.

Florida and Lower California are to break loose from the main land and carry their load of human freight to the bottom of the sea.

The twenty-fifth is to be the last of the United States Presidents, and Ireland is to be a kingdom and England a republic by the end of the century. The United States are to be divided and San Francisco, Salt Lake City, New Orleans, St. Louis, Washington and Boston are to be made capitals. There should be some consolation to the Mormons in this, if not for the other parts of our great Union.

To return to Europe. The end of the century will not find either Italy or France upon the maps, and Berlin will have been totally destroyed by an earthquake.

Co-day's Advertisements.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR FOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"GUTHRIE,"

Captain Shannon, will be despatched for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 22nd inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1890. [932]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"AMOY,"

Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1890. [939]

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers).

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"GWALIOR,"

Captain F. Cole, will leave for the above places, on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1890. [935]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ROME"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1890. [936]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DINE AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

ON SATURDAY EVENING next, (weather permitting) the NEW PEAK HOTEL will be inaugurated by a GRAND DINNER, prepared under personal supervision of Mr. W. THOMAS, the Manager. No increase of prices. As arrangements will only be made for 50 persons, advance notice of intending visits is desirable either by letter or telephone. After dinner an exhibition of JAPANESE FIREWORKS will be given.

Special Cars will be run down ONLY at 10 and 11 p.m., in addition to the ordinary service.

In the event of unfavorable weather the fireworks will be postponed to a future date, of which due notice will be given.

—DINNER MENU—

PEAK HOTEL

Saturday, June 21st, 1890.

Oysters—Natural.

SOUP

Ox-Tail, Clear.

FISH:

Columbia River Salmon, & Sauce Robert.

HORS D'OEUVRES:

Paties de Foie Gras, Anchovy Sandwich.

ENTREES:

Terrapin Stew a mode du Palais.

Filets of Kobe Beef aux Champignons.

Macaroni a l'Italienne.

Frog Curry.

RELISHES:

Capon & Oyster Sauce, Smoked Buffalo.

Tongue, Ham.

ROASTS:

Kobe Beef & Horse Radish.

Lamb & Mint Sauce.

ENTREMETS:

Asparagus, Green-Peas, Potatoes au gratin.

PASTRY:

Snow-Pudding & Cream Sauce.

Pies Assorted.

Assorted Cakes & Pine Apple Short-Cake.

Assorted Cheese & Crackers.

Fruits— Assorted.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1890. [937]

FOR SALE.

A GOOD MILCH COWS and CALF.

Apply ON BOARD, the S.S. *Catterthun*.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1890. [958]

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

CLEARANCE SALE.

NOW PROCEEDING.

SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES.

PREVIOUS TO EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS TO PREMISES.

See Expresses and Circulars.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 12th June, 1890. [13]

THEATRE ROYAL

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THIS EVENING,

the 20th June.

BY REQUEST.

The beautiful & most successful of all Burlesques, "LALLA ROOKH."

TO-MORROW, the 21st June, THE COLLEEN BAWN.

Mr. H. STANLEY in his Grand Impersonation of Myles-na-Coppaleen, with Songs and Jigs.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Navy, Military, and Volunteers in Uniform, Half-Priced to Fit.

Box Office open from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., where Plan can be seen and Seats secured.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m., Overture at 8.45 p.m.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1890. [911]

THE HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE FUND.

THE Lodge and Chapter Representations are requested to attend a MEETING to be held in Freemasons' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 5 p.m.

H. L. STRINGER, Secretary to Committee.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1890. [938]

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG,

No. 618, S.C.

A NEMERGENCY MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 21st inst., at 5 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1890. [940]

Masonic.

VICTORIA LODGE,

No. 1026.

A NEMERGENCY MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1890. [933]

Intimations.

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

AND

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

2, DUDDELL STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [574]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

W. S. MARTEN, of 2, Duddell Street, has been instructed to sell privately (NOT BY AUCTION), any portion, or the whole, of the FURNITURE and EFFECTS of a Dining Room, Drawing Room, and three Bed Rooms. The Furniture is mostly of European make and by the HALL & HOLTZ Co. There is also a good Piano, and a very fine lot of Ferns with Ferneries, etc.

Cards to view may be obtained on application at Mr. MARTEN'S Office.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1890. [863]

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

No. 7B, CAINE ROAD, containing Dining Room, Drawing Room, THREE Bed-rooms and Bath Rooms.

Excellent Quarters for servants.

For further particulars, apply to W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1890. [888]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply and contract for TEAK, and Manila and Borneo TIMBER suitable for Piers, Wharves, Ship and House-building, Railway Sleepers and Carriages, Furniture, &c. MOLAVE, ARANGA, and BILLIAN resist the attacks of the Sparworm and White Ant.

Timber sawn to Specification either at Ports of Shipment or at the Bowlingston Sawmills, Hongkong.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1890. [797]

CAPTAIN GEORGE TAYLOR,

INLAND SEA and JAPAN COAST PILOT.

Telegraphic Address: POWERS, Nagasaki.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1890. [575]

Intimations.

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Timber sawn to Specification either at Ports of Shipment or at the Bowlingston Sawmills, Hongkong.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—193 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$98 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tis. 40 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$125 per share, sellers.

Yantai Insurance Association—Tis. 84 per share, sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$357 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$54 per share, premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$37 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—103 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$301.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. dis. buyers.

Donkey Steamship Company—\$54 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$167 per share, sellers.

Yunnan Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$86 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$218 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$110 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Punong and Sunghie Dua Saman Mining Co.—\$84 per share, sellers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$138 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Wharf and Godown Company—\$75 per share, sellers.

Tenmin Coal Mining Co.—\$325 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—par, buyers.

The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, sellers.

The Seng Lee Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, sellers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nominal.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—50 per cent. dis. sellers.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.

The Darvel Bay Trading Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$30 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$88 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$58 per share, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, nominal.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

The Lahuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, nominal.

The Lamag Planting Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, sellers.

The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$44 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$3 per share, sellers.

The Shawan Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.

The Woonan Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.

The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan—\$123 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Marine, Limited—par, nominal.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/4
Bank Bills, on demand 3/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/4
Bank Bills, at 6 months sight 3/4
Credits at 4 months sight 3/4
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/5

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 4 23
Credits, at 4 months sight 4 23
On India, T. T. 22 1/2
On Demand 22 1/2

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 7 1/4
Private, to days' sight 7 1/4

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Rome*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 16th instant at 5 p.m., and is expected here on the 21st.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Japan*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 19th instant, and is expected here on the 26th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Abeyona*, with the Canadian mail, from Vancouver, left Yokohama for Hongkong, via Kobe and Nagasaki, on the 15th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Lien-shing*, from London, left Singapore at daylight on the 15th instant, and is due here on the 21st.

The 'Union' line steamer *Iser*, left Singapore on the 15th instant, and may be expected here on the 21st.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Hector*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the evening of the 15th instant, and is expected here on the 21st.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Shanghai*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 15th instant, and is due here on the 22nd.

The 'Ben' line steamer *Bentley*, from Leth and London, left Singapore on the 15th instant, and is due here on the 22nd.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana Co.'s steamer *Navigazione*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 16th instant, and is due here on the 25th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Ventura*, left Bombay for this port on the 18th instant, and is expected here on the 4th proximo.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

19th June, 1890.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Weather
Whampoa	29.95	59	SE	Cloudy
Taiwan	29.95	59	SE	Cloudy
Shanghai	29.95	59	SE	Cloudy
Wanchow	29.95	59	SE	Cloudy
Amoy	29.95	59	SE	Cloudy
Swatow	29.95	59	SE	Cloudy
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